

THE INCIDENTS OF WARFARE—While the public attention has been anxiously directed to the result of our military operations at Vicksburg and Fort Hudson, the incidents of the war have been passing before our eyes, which are full of interest, and which it will not be *unprofitable* to review some of the truth of the history of war. The career of Prince Eugene of Savoy, the most daring, impetuous, and accomplished General of the eighteenth century, furnishes many instances of successful assault, combined with many victories won by shrewd and daring tactics. The Duke of Marlborough, from the accepted record of that famous war against the encroachments of France is proven, without a doubt, that strategy and daring go hand in hand with success.

Prince Eugene of the youngest son of the famous Count of Loisons, who was married to the Count of Loisons under the auspices of his uncle, the Cardinal, and, although beloved by Louis XIV, came to grief through the jealous influence of M. de Villeroy and the Duke of Orleans. He established in astrology and necromancy to such an extent, that inheriting the suspicion of poisoning, he fled to Brussels for refuge from the fury of the mob. Prince Eugene is said to have grown up without care, was small in stature, weakly, and hump-backed, but with fine eyes. He was intended for the priesthood, but shunning ecclesiastical life, he entered the military service to the King, who scornfully rejected him. He then took service with the Emperor of Austria, and distinguished himself at the capture of Belgrade, having won his way from a captaincy of dragons, at the age of 19, to a Colonel at 20, and a Lieutenant-General at the age of 25. His military scholarship was taken with the Duke of Saxe, King of Poland, the Duke of Lorraine, Maximilian, the elector of Bavaria, and the Margrave, Louis of Baden. His first command was at the battle of Zenta with the Turks, where he was general-in-chief. On the evening of September 11, 1697, while crossing the river Tisza, he received a fatal letter from the Emperor, ordering him to return to battle. Divining its contents, he returned it unopened to his bearer, and at once made the attack upon the formidable intrenchments of the Sultan. His troops succeeded in storming the works on all sides, and piercing through the rear cut off all retreat. The carnage was awful. Scarcely 1,000 Turks escaped by swimming—20,000 were cut to pieces, and 10,000 drowned. Seven hundred standards, the oval of the empire, 500 kettles of silver, the Sultan's carriage, the women of the harem, and 3,000,000 crowns, formed a portion of the immense booty. He obeyed the order of the Emperor, and forborne the attack, the famous peace of Carlowitz might never have been made.

On May 15th, 1702, the declaration of war took place against France, at London, the Hague and Vienna; and Marlborough, in 1703, succeeded in wresting all the strongholds in the Spanish Netherlands from the French. In the campaign of 1704 Prince Eugene and Marlborough joined forces and commands, and through the different qualities of both, each in a separate sphere, made renown and success beyond parallel. Marlborough's campaigns were triumphantly carried out by Prince Eugene. The victory of the Schellenberg, at Blenheim, cost the French 40,000 men, and destroyed at a blow the prestige of the French army.

In the campaign of 1705, Marlborough and Prince Eugene had separate commands, and it was not for that reason, as brilliant as the first. The French army, under the Duke of Turin, which was regularly fortified, Verrus, commanding the navigation of the Po, an outbreak of Turin, was taken, after a long siege, by Vendome, who lost in the capture 18,000 French, under La Feuillade, with immense magazines at convenient points. The extent of circumstances, however, was not so great. The Duke of Orleans opposed so vain a circuit of intrenchments, but was overruled in a council of war. Prince Eugene hastened to the rescue of the beleaguered city, succeeding in marching two hundred miles in thirty-four days, between strongholds of the enemy, crossed four navigable rivers, passed defiles, and the count of less than six miles from the Alps to the river Po, suffering terribly from the intense drought and want of provisions.

With but 20,000 men, he attacked the line of circumvallation at a point where the enemy was exposed by a flank march, carried their intrenchments, routing them entirely, with the loss of all their siege artillery, ammunition, and baggage. The French lost 8,000 men, and the Duke of Orleans, 2,000. The French entered Turin in triumph, hailed as the liberator and savior of the city.

Toulon was besieged by the allies, but, owing to some contentions among themselves, the siege was abandoned as impracticable, with a loss of 18,000 men by sickness and desertion. In 1708, the victory of Oudenarde was won, through the strategy of Marlborough and the death of Prince Eugene. The French lost 6,000 killed and wounded and 9,000 prisoners, while the allies lost but 3,000 killed and wounded.

Like the capital of French Flanders, was next besieged, having been fortified by Vanban, and was considered impregnable. The joint cooperation of Marlborough and the thorough overcomes all difficulties, and it is estimated that after four months incessant fighting, both by night and day. Every inch of ground cost a deluge of blood, and the resistance was heroic. In 1712, Marlborough and Eugene attacked the French, under Villars, at Malplaquet, regularly intrenched, with two lines of earthworks, fascines, and barricades of trees. They found it impossible to drive Villars out of his intrenchment after fighting incessantly all day.

The Prince of Orange, by his inordinate valor lost 20,000 infantry and five general officers, and on a discharge from the French forces. Villars was shot in the knee, faint, and was carried from the field. The rears were carried by Lord Oakeney, who had the batteries on the French, whose centre was broken by the horse of Prince Eugene. The French retreated in good order, the allies being too fatigued to pursue. The allied loss was 20,000, of whom 11,000 were Dutch—the French loss amounting to 14,000. This war lasted four years, and was at last settled upon the very terms which were offered at the commencement of hostilities. Subsequently Prince Eugene with only 40,000 men fought 20,000 Turks, who had besieged him at Belgrade. He stormed the works of the Mahomedans with such irresistible impetuosity that the Turks fled in terror and disorder, trampling each other to death in their confusion.

The moral taught by a review of these wars in the history of France is simply that it requires a commander to take to lead armies to victory. Strategy and planning need dash, clan spirit, daring, and impetuosity for success. No one doubts that Hooker, to insure, has special abilities in the way of hard-fighting, courage, and spirit, in command of a brigade or division, but he is easily led by a military superior. Numbers and out a general are merely tools for the enemy to prey upon; and war can never be successfully carried on by large armies badly commanded.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson evidence the difficulties of assault and the merits of a regular siege. Assault endangers life without an approximate benefit, and the siege demonstrates that regular fortified by the army, which engineering teaches, can only be reduced by parallel and the comparative safety which works afford the lives of the soldiery engaged.

During an armistice at Vicksburg, a few days before the capitulation, one little fellow belonging to the 23d Indiana found his brother in the rebel ranks carried away to his tent, and he never returned.

The Philadelphia Press says the Palmerston Ministry is under a cloud, having sustained a great defeat in the House of Commons on the 24th inst. in relation to the Blenheim, for which the Whigs are notorious, they were managed to involve Queen Victoria, personally. At present, we know nothing more of the details of this event than has reached us by the telegram from Cape Race—namely, that this defeat has taken place—but we were already aware of it, as it was a matter of course, of which we may "widen a little" even if they cannot "put a morsel" into the Crystal Palace of 1851. Paxton's dream of glass and iron realized by the magic of money, was not allowed to remain on the site in Hyde Park where it had been erected, but was torn down, and the present Crystal Palace at Sydenham (in Kent, yet still a suburb of London), partly constructed out of its materials. Two years later, it was resolved to have a second World's Fair, in London, on a far larger scale than the first, and the site chosen was some land convenient to South Kensington and Brompton, which the Commissioners of 1851 had purchased out of the proceeds of the first World's Fair. On the second occasion, the talents of Paxton were dispensed with. He had offered his counsel, but it was refused, and the very regular architect was snubbed. The late Prince Albert, head of both Commissions, ruled everything, and it was agreed, on his suggestion, that the plan of one Capt. Fowke, a naval officer, who had set up as amateur architect, should be carried out. This plan was very simple, merely to build a huge barn of brick, iron, and wood, without much glass. Eventually, two immense domes, like gigantic pepper-corns, were added to give dignity and grandeur to the barn. It was just to the memory of Prince Albert that the domes were added, after his unexpected death, in December, 1871. He would scarcely have expected the architect, though he did accept Captain Fowke's plan.

The execution of this palace (1) in which vast size was to stand as the equivalent for grace and grandeur, was given to contractors, who contrived to obtain an agreement from the Exhibition Commissioners by which, at any rate, a great profit would accrue to them, while should the Government finally purchase the building—which Paxton laughed at as Fowke's "Dulce Domum"—this profit would be doubled. The contractors, agreement, in a word, much resembled the smart schoolboy who would make a wager with one of his desk-mates on the safe terms of "the building was erected, filled, opened, and—very much ridiculed in prose and verse, by pencil as well as by pen. Luckily more were—it was extensive and lofty. It held a great many exhibited objects, and there was annexed to it (all that the first World's Fair wanted to make it perfect) a large picture gallery, in which British and foreign art was well represented. On the 1st of May, 1873, the second World's Fair of London was not very successful, and it is doubtful whether a third will follow, at the same decennial interval as the exhibition.

The exhibition closed, public opinion loudly declared in favor of the immediate removal of Fowke's folly. The building was cleared out in November, but not broken down until moved. The Commissioners and the contractors were wiser in their generation than that, and proposed to the Government to purchase the building as it stands, with a few acres of land, its site and surrounding. The press, with the public, laughed at this proposal, which the Government, under Mr. Gladstone also smiled at at first, but through newspapers and newspaper readers have generally continued to the bad taste, as well as the great cost, of perpetrating the ugliest public building in Europe, Palmerston and Gladstone have "turned their backs on themselves" (as Lord Castlereagh used to say, with his Malpas nonchalance), and have lately appeared in Parliament as advocates of this very scheme.

Queen Victoria, whose the Times has significantly termed of late for neglecting her public duties since her husband's death, has a reverence for Fowke's endowed barn, simply because Prince Albert approved of the original plan, though he never saw even the commencement of it. Because he had a hand in it, the widowed Queen took up and patronized the idea of making the people of England pay a vast amount for its perpetuation. As the time drew near when a money-vote for this amount was to be presented to the House of Commons, for the purchase of the new "house that Jack built," Palmerston clearly saw breakers ahead. Perhaps he intended to do so, but he was not the man who did not, took and made a mode of showing her feeling in the matter.

On the 10th of June, the Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851 (a granite monument, on the summit of which is placed a colossal bronze statue of the late Prince Albert) was first displayed to public gaze, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, his wife, and avowed the Horticultural Society's garden, South Kensington. On the preceding day, it had been privately shown to Queen Victoria, who was thereby much affected, but—excellent woman of business that she is—immediately thereafter paid a visit to Fowke's Exhibition barn, and pronounced decidedly in favor of the purchase of the building by the new government.

This opinion found its way into the newspapers of course, and had a temporary effect. A few days after Palmerston proposed that the Exhibition land and barn be purchased by the State (out of the people's money), alleging that it would answer nicely for a portrait gallery, for a patent office, and for a menagerie of stuffed animals.

At the trial of the sum of £4,000,000 (only £2,000,000) with the extra amount expended in keeping it in repair, and declared that a little success would give a respectable appearance to the naked bricks. On the first vote, the cost of buying the land for £120,000 (equal to \$400,000) was carried by a majority of 132, in a House of 402 members, which shows how much "whipping" had been employed to gather in votes. The second vote, on the 17th inst., was carried by a majority of 132, in a House of 402 members, which shows how much "whipping" had been employed to gather in votes. The third vote, on the 17th inst., was carried by a majority of 132, in a House of 402 members, which shows how much "whipping" had been employed to gather in votes.

Meanwhile, the London press, with few exceptions, commented very unfavorably on the whole affair, pronouncing it a job to put money into the purse of some interested parties, and also to humor a sickly fancy of the Queen at the expense of the people. Punch, which fortunately appeared the very day before the vote for purchasing the building was to be decided, gave a cartoon, by Tenniel, the artist, entitled "Putting a good face on it," showing Palmerston as a plump, portly, and somewhat drowsy figure, sitting in a chair, and dabbling rowdy of stucco on the Exhibition building (the cost of the stucco being marked £484,000), while, with his usual coolness, he says, "Let those who a little bit of stucco will make it perfect."

The day after this bit appeared, Palmerston died, in the House of Commons, that the nation should purchase the Exhibition barn, and "was defeated by an immense majority."

Somebody else was thereby defeated also, and that somebody is Queen Victoria.

Take Notice, Soldiers and Others!
We have to inform you that we have just received a consignment of the following goods, which we are selling at a low price, and are sure to be of great service to you. The goods are as follows:—
"THE WASHINGTON BELLE,"
Of the Hittor Hill and Happy Mountain.

"THE BEAUTIFUL CROLE."
Each book contains 100 pages of reading matter, and is embellished with illustrations that will excite the interest of all who read it. The books are sold at a low price, and are sure to be of great service to you. The books are as follows:—
"THE WASHINGTON BELLE,"
"THE BEAUTIFUL CROLE."

DEFEND YOUR HOMES.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO RAISE A BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY. The object of this organization is to defend the State of Kentucky from any invasion by a foreign or domestic enemy. The organization is open to all who are capable of bearing arms, and who are willing to serve for a term of six months or more. The organization is organized on the basis of the militia law of the State, and is subject to the control of the Governor. The organization is organized on the basis of the militia law of the State, and is subject to the control of the Governor.

Rally, Kentuckians, Rally!
THE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED.

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HEAVY ARTILLERY.
The 51st Reg't of Infantry, Ky. Vols.,
FOR 12 MONTHS.

Heavy Artillery.
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Lieut. Henry G. Walter's Recruiting Office for the 4th Ky. Cavalry.
The 4th Ky. Cavalry, U. S. Army,
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DE LA CROIX'S

Private Medical Treatise on the Physiological View of Marriage.
This treatise is a valuable work, and is highly recommended by the medical profession. It is a work of great interest, and is highly recommended by the medical profession. It is a work of great interest, and is highly recommended by the medical profession.

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JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

THREE DAILY TRAINS
LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE, OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE, as follows:
7:30 A. M.,
Making direct connections at follows:
At SEYMOUR:
For St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West.
For Chicago and all points North and West.
At INDIANAPOLIS:
For St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West.
For Chicago and all points North and West.

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LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, AND

1863. Summer Arrangement. 1863.
ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1863, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will run as follows:
At 7:30 A. M.,
For St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West.
For Chicago and all points North and West.

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FILL YOUR ALBUMS

WINTER'S GALLERY.
Cartes de Visite
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DAVID LOONEY.

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